

Afghan Rebels Score Victories in Region Near Eastern Border

By Barry Shlachter

The Associated Press

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The eastern Afghan province of Konar, where the anti-Marxist insurgency began three years ago, has again become one of the most active fronts in this war-torn country.

According to Afghan and Western sources here, a string of guerrilla victories, confirmed by witnesses including an American photographer, have tilted the strategic balance in Konar in the favor of the *mujaheddin* or Moslem holy warriors, as the resistance fighters call themselves.

In the last 10 days, insurgents overran an Afghan Army post at Nari, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) west of the Pakistani border, and seized control of the important Pech Valley, which leads to the provincial capital, Chigha Sarai, known formerly as Asadabad.

Afghan troops withdrew from a small installation at Bakhani and another unit was defeated at Dangam in early June, several independent reports said.

Insurgent strength in Konar was reflected by the fact that pro-government villagers changed sides and negotiated their mass defection and safe passage to Pakistan June 18, three days before Nari was captured, an Afghan source from Nari said.

Rebels Well Armed

The Konar guerrillas, with plenty of captured arms and ammunition, never have been so well equipped, said Shamsulha Shams, 40, a native of the province who was an Afghan Army major before his own defection two years ago.

By holding the Pech Valley and surrounding heights, the resistance groups can threaten Chigha Sarai, Mr. Shams said. And with the fall of Nari, the nearby army garrison at Barikot is endangered, he said.

Mr. Shams and other Afghan sources say that Soviet and Afghan troop reinforcements have been spotted on their way to the provincial capital.

"I think there will be fireworks in a week's time," said a Western area specialist who has followed the course of fighting in the eastern Afghan province.

The Kabul regime of President Babrak Karmal now controls only Chigha Sarai and the army installations at Asmar and Barikot, both

located in the Asmar River Valley, which runs parallel with the Pakistani border. Both of the posts are supplied by helicopter because insurgents control the ground between them and the provincial capital, the sources said.

Secret Deal

Several informants said the commander of the Barikot garrison has been replaced by the regime in the last week. They said the officer had made secret approaches to insurgents in the area after Nari fell, possibly with the aim of negotiating the surrender of his forces.

Barikot has considerable importance to the regime," said Mr. Shams, now a Peshawar-based official with the Afghan Social Democrat Party, one of the 40 exiled political groups. The former army officer said Barikot's collapse would make it practically impossible for troops to defend the strip of land between the border and Chigha Sarai.

The capture of Nari and the current siege of Barikot reportedly are the work of local tribal groups including the Nuristani Front, led by a former district commissioner named Anwar Amin. Mr. Amin is one of the fair-skinned and often blue-eyed Nuristani tribesmen of northern Konar who embraced Islam and dropped most of their animistic beliefs about 100 years ago.

They were among the first Afghans to raise the call of revolt following the April, 1978, coup that brought in the first of three successive pro-Soviet regimes in Kabul. Their own territory, known as Nuristan, has not been attacked by government troops since October, 1979, two months before the Soviet intervention.

The Pech Valley is under the control of predominantly Pushtun or Pathan tribesmen, some of whom are affiliated with fundamentalist Moslem factions with headquarters in Pakistan.

Thousands of Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition and food along with several mortars and mountain howitzers and at least one full-sized artillery piece reportedly have fallen into insurgent hands since early June.

Unlike other areas, there have been few reports of strife between the various resistance groups in Konar, and some analysts believe the general surplus of arms might be one reason.

Besieged Road Provides Tenuous Link in Beirut

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A bulldozer came under sniper fire as it moved up to clear a road between the Moslem and Christian sectors of the capital just a few days ago. The road had been closed for at least three months.

A woman on the Moslem side was wounded before a cease-fire was arranged and the bulldozer was completed.

A huge mound of red-brown dirt had been heaped across the road

several blocks into the Moslem side to keep any unwary motorist from straying into the dangerous area. As if to acknowledge the uncertainty of the situation, the bulldozer cleared the dirt from only one lane.

League Eases Tension

Then Premier Shafik al-Wazzan proudly opened the five-block stretch at what is known as the Soude Junction, achieving one of his government's major objectives.

No one could predict, however, how long the road would remain open.

The action came during an apparent easing of tension as a result of efforts by a special Arab League committee comprising the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The committee was scheduled to meet here again Saturday.

In another move toward conciliation, 95 Lebanese Christian militiamen who had been under Syrian siege were evacuated earlier this week from Zahlé, 30 miles east of here, and replaced by Lebanese policemen.

The reopened Beirut road, in the middle of the city, is at a junction for what used to be a shopping center. The area is still represented on maps as a neat, interconnected curving pattern of broad avenues and side streets and squares. But running from the Mediterranean to the foothills of the city is a huge scar, the Green Line, that splits Beirut into Christian east and predominantly Moslem west.

The streets no longer connect. The squares are overgrown. The Green Line is a desolate stretch of broken buildings providing little more than roosts for snipers.

There are five places where it is possible to travel from one side of the city to the other, all of them intermittently closed by sniper fire. The major crossing, an elevated highway, has been closed for more than a year.

Several hours after the opening of the newly cleared road, a motorcycle policeman was waving drivers away. But at about 6 p.m., four cars used the crossing. They were moving very fast.

U.S. Aides Say France May Shift Jobs Of Ministry Headed by a Communist

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say there are "indications" that the Socialist government of François Mitterrand in France is considering ways to shift some sensitive, military-related responsibilities of the Transportation Ministry, now headed by a Communist, to other ministries to avoid any possible compromise of emergency mobilization plans.

These officials say the French government recognized the potential problem of Communist access to transportation readiness information and is acting on its own, rather than under U.S. or allied prodding, in considering what to do.

The issue is very sensitive in France, where the new government does not want to be seen as undercutting the status of ministers it just appointed, or as bending to outside pressure. It is also sensitive in the U.S. government, which clearly would like to see the French plug a potential hole in security yet does not want to interfere in French internal decision-making.

A government spokesman in Paris, asked about a possible change in Transport Ministry duties, said that the Cabinet had just approved that minister's responsibilities, including the "organiza-

tion for defense transportation," without significant change from previous governments.

The only change, he said, was the transfer of merchant marine responsibilities to a newly created Maritime Ministry which, the spokesman said, was done for domestic political reasons.

In Washington, French officials said they could not confirm any switch in ministerial responsibilities. However, other French officials said they had the feeling that something was going on now and that whatever action is taken will probably be done unofficially.

Reagan administration officials, asked about the situation, also said reports reaching Washington indicate that the French were in the process of dealing with the situation.

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NATO Starts Work on Underground Headquarters

By Roger Cohen

Reuters

CASTEAU, Belgium — The huge underground area that will house NATO military headquarters in case of war has been excavated, and the project is scheduled for completion in 1983.

"When finished, this building will stand up to any weapon we believe might be aimed at it," British Col. Bruce Downs said in an interview. Asked if it would resist nuclear attack, he repeated his statement.

Col. Downs, who heads the project team at the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) here, said the underground building will become operational soon after it is completed.

The hole, already lined with concrete, covers an area of approximately 6,000 square meters (7,000 square yards) and is more than 20 meters (65 feet) deep. About \$1 million has been spent to gauge the site and test the strength of materials for the proposed building.

If war breaks out, the new site will be used by Gen. Bernard Rogers, supreme commander

of NATO's European forces, as an unassailable base from which to direct allied military operations.

Most information about the new building is classified, including the number of people who would work there with the supreme commander, but Col. Downs said it will be built on three levels and will be entirely self-sufficient.

"The building complies with NATO criteria for the protection of headquarters," the colonel said. "We believe that it is as invulnerable as any building can be."

The building will be encased in a reinforced concrete shell, fitted with highly sophisticated electronic command systems, computers for data processing and a communications network installed in duplicate to ensure that contact with allied forces can be maintained.

The building will be covered by a "detonation slab" of concrete about three meters thick, designed to take the brunt of any bomb or rocket explosion.

The cost of construction is estimated at about \$100 million, to be shared by NATO's 13 members.

The headquarters is being built by a consortium of Belgian companies under the direction of the Belgian Ministry of Defense. Security checks are made periodically on construction workers at the site, Col. Downs said.

Since SHAPE moved from France to Belgium in 1957, it has been housed in a series of nondescript, modern buildings offering little protection from attack. The need for one building providing greater protection for a limited number of people and essential equipment has been recognized for some time, but the unusual requirements of the building and the need for agreement by all the NATO countries has caused delay.

"This is definitely not a luxury," Col. Downs said. "It is a project that is urgent, but its size and complexity have made it difficult to find instant answers."

Most of SHAPE's 2,000-strong military staff will remain in buildings above ground. In peacetime, a limited number, headed by Gen. Rogers, will have access to the new building, a few hundred yards from the main SHAPE buildings.

Mr. Garth and Mr. Sawyer said much of their effort involved guidance in campaign media work, particularly for each party's advertising agency and film production company on television spots shown nightly on Israel's single state-owned television channel.

Israeli campaigns entail relatively little barnstorming by candidates, and most of the emphasis is placed on television and capitalizing on campaign-generated controversies and charges and counter-charges about performance and suitability for office — all of which is closely followed by Israel's aggressive news media as well as interested foreign media.

The consultants said that a respect for the political use of American media during U.S. campaigns probably prompted the Israelis to look for outside help this year.

Policy Shift

By Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

will be seen as turning back the clock on race relations.

In fact, before a black businessman agreed last month to be chairman of the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission, Mr. Reagan had been repeatedly rebuffed by blacks who refused the appointment when White House aides told them of the administration's plan to bring a pro-business tilt to the commission's investigations of job discrimination.

But there were no internal disputes on the policy of turning the regulatory agencies over to representatives or lawyers for the industries being regulated. Such appointees are already in place at the Security and Exchange Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Home Loan Bank.

The impact of these appointments was almost immediate. At the Federal Home Loan Bank, for example, one of the first acts of Richard T. Pratt, the savings and loan executive chosen by Mr. Reagan to be the chairman, was to authorize the variegate rate mortgages favored by lending institutions.

Mr. James, the White House personnel chief, added that on such appointments the president's top adviser, Edwin Meese 3d, often "interjects himself" into the interviewing process to assure conformity to Mr. Reagan's goal of ending the adversarial relationship between business and regulatory agencies.

Environmentalists are alarmed by the little-noticed slashing of the Council on Environmental Quality, which they call the "environmental conscience of the executive branch."

"It just seems as if they have carefully searched the country for people with good credentials and for opposing the environment," concludes Russell Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society. Mr. Peterson, a Republican, said that the administration had not only frozen Democratic activists out of environmental jobs, but had also bypassed Republican moderates.

Ex-Officers Hold Peking Protest

PEKING — About 60 former army officers purged as counterrevolutionaries under Mao staged a sit-in Friday outside a military building in central Peking, witnessed by the press.

They identified themselves with written placards as "military cadres" who had been purged between 1969 and 1973 and who had not yet been rehabilitated, the witnesses added.

Among the slogans were: "Get rid of leftist influence" and "Get rid of those persecuted." Others, who support of moderate, were brought in since the downfall of the Maoist regime.

West German Sold Secrets, Paper Says

BONN — An electronic expert sold secret information on West Germany's new Leopard II tank to Soviet agents, a West German newspaper reported Friday. The Justice Ministry denied the report, but said it was investigating two persons suspected of spying for the Russians.

The newspaper Bild said an electronics technician working for a Munich firm sold plans of the tank's laser range finder and night sights to an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Bonn.



Israeli Politicians Hire U.S. Image-Makers

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Headquarters on opposite sides of the country, one in Tel Aviv and the other in Jerusalem, two Americans who remained in the background of Israel's national election became known simply as the "hired guys."

David Garth, the gregarious New York-based political consultant who has advised the U.S. political campaigns of John B. Anderson, New York Mayor Edward I. Koch and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, moved into a suite in the King David hotel here to work with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

David Sawyer, best known for running political campaigns for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and a long list of gubernatorial candidates, based himself in Tel Aviv's Dan hotel, and from there he advised Shimon Peres, the Labor Party candidate.

It was the first Israeli political campaign in which American image-makers and strategy consultants were imported, and Mr. Garth and Mr. Sawyer appear to represent a new American industry — exporting political consultants for foreign election campaigns.

Both refused to talk to newsmen during the campaign, out of concern for upstaging their Israeli bosses, but after the election on Tuesday each offered in interviews his insights into the strategic maneuvering of the campaign.

Mr. Garth also has worked on campaigns in Venezuela and Bermuda, and Mr. Sawyer has been in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. The two faced each other in Venezuela.

For years, politicians around the world have been going to the United States to look at our political campaigns. It was inevitable we would start working abroad," said Mr. Garth, who controls a network of campaign consulting firms. Garth-Furst Inc. has the contract with Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, and

Mr. Garth's partner in this campaign was Zev Furst, former director of the anti-defamation league here.

Some suggest that Mr. Garth is offering prime ministerships to the highest bidder. That's crazy," he said. "The Labor Party approached us two years ago, but I wouldn't work for them on a bet. One meeting with Peres convinced me of that."

Mr. Sawyer first came here in November to work with Mr. Peres in his battle for Labor Party leadership against arch-rival Yitzhak Rabin, the former prime minister.

When Mr. Peres beat Mr. Rabin in the party's national convention, he asked Mr. Sawyer to come back for the general election.

The problems were unbelievable. Here's a party that had been voted out in 1977, and... they be-

Supreme Court Adopting Deferential Role in Dealings With Congress and White House

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

SHINGON — The Supreme Court of E. Burger, 12 years in search of a majority, may have found one in the term that ends today. The major rulings show a firm commitment to drastically curtail the role for the federal government as a check on the rest of government. Congress wants to draft only men, the court has ruled. If the executive wants to deny freedom abroad, the court must defer to the states. The states have overcrowded prisons, the court must defer to the states.

A Changed Court

A theme has been developing since the 1973 legalization of abortion. It reached its height this year, particularly when confronted with foreign policy, national security or military questions.

is a bumble court, finally a Burger court, in Earl Warren's court. It is a deferential court that knows its place in the scheme of

government, not a court that tries to carve a place.

It means that elections are more important than ever. When it comes to questions of social change, the message increasingly is: Don't bother to file a suit. Vote, lobby or make a campaign contribution. The justices of the Su-

NEWS ANALYSIS

preme Court are increasingly saying, "Who are we to question?"

But the same "deference" to Congress that upheld the all-male draft was used 12 months ago to uphold affirmative action in the award of government contracts, and a few weeks ago to uphold tough federal restrictions on the strip-mining industry.

There are, of course, going to be exceptions. Demonstrating that it still knows how to hold something unconstitutional, the court this year struck down a zoning ordinance used to ban nude dancing because the ordinance was too broadly restrictive of free expression. But the victim of that ruling was the borough of Mount Ephraim, N.J., not the Congress of the United States.

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The court did take on Congress on one issue: judicial salaries. The justices ruled this year that Congress acted unconstitutionally on two occasions when it denied pay raises to federal judges.

There are many contradictions. The case of former CIA agent Philip Agee is an example. The court ruled that the executive branch could take away Mr. Agee's passport, even though Congress had said nothing about the issue.

In the field of institutions for the handicapped, however, Congress has enunciated a relatively clear prescription for protecting patients from mistreatment and isolation in institutions.

Explanations Offered

But this term, the court said in a case involving Pennsylvania's Penhurst home for the retarded, that what Congress said was not enough to require states to remedy poor conditions.

The justices had a variety of explanations for their actions this year, and many of them sounded like Reagan campaign speeches.

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., in ruling that

double-celling of state prisoners is constitutionally acceptable, said: "Courts certainly have a responsibility to scrutinize claims of cruel and unusual confinement. . . . However, courts cannot assume that state legislatures and prison officials are insensitive to the requirements of the Constitution."

Justice William H. Rehnquist, in ruling that Congress may exclude women from the draft, said, "The Congress is a co-equal branch of government whose members take the same oath we do to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

Chief Justice Burger, in the Age case, wrote: "Matters intimately related to foreign policy and national security are rarely proper subjects for judicial intervention. . . . Matters relating to the conduct of foreign relations are exclusively entrusted to the political branches of government as to be largely immune from judicial inquiry or interference."

The final words in the passage from the Age case are not new — they come from a 1952 opinion authorizing deportation of resident aliens who were once members of the Communist Party of the United States.

Judges explain their opinions. But they rarely explain publicly what is going through their minds. When Justice Potter Stewart announced his retirement, he offered a rare glimpse of what was on his mind at the moment.

Congressional proposals to strip the court of jurisdiction over controversial issues, such as abortion, school prayer and busing, "concern me," Justice Stewart said. "There have been such bills in Congress ever since I've been here . . . but there seems to be considerably more of a possibility that one or more of such bills might be enacted."

The justices are not deaf to the outcry from large segments of the public over decisions in the past. The court's rulings this year on the draft, upholding the constitutionality of parental notification of abortions and last year's approval of the Hyde amendment, which prohibited the use of federal funds for abortions in virtually all circumstances, may help defuse that outcry.

The sex discrimination rulings — particularly in the draft case and in a decision upholding laws that make statutory rape a crime for men but not women — illustrate the context.

A decade ago, the Supreme Court began making changes in the sex discrimination laws that were barely noticed by the world. A state could not let young women buy strong beer but deny it to young men, the court said. Women could not be prohibited from administering wills, it ruled.

The changes were subtle. The gender distinctions were relatively innocuous. But it was clear that they would not stay that way, for the inevitable result of the court's reasoning would be confrontations with sensitive and basic views held by many about the role of women in society.

In the draft case and the statutory rape case the court backed away from its course in sex discrimination laws, and women's rights lawyers are now speculating that it may be a permanent backing away.

The court essentially ignored the legal principle it had established allowing prior gender distinctions to fall. That any distinction required thorough justification based on facts, not stereotypes.

Now the court seems to be saying that different treatment of men and women can be justified as long as Congress enacts it into law.

El Salvadoran President Assails Businessmen

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

NEL SALVADOR — The greatest threat to the government of El Salvador is from conservative business, not the leftist revolution according to the president of ruling civilian-military junta.

he private sector," President Napoleon Duarte said in an interview. "is in its final offensive" to overthrow the government. Politicians in the private sector are the government... They to take away all the economic

Policy

By Ray

El Salvador's economic crisis began with the flight of millions of dollars of capital after the 1979 coup. Since then, guerrilla attacks have shut down more than 100 businesses and destroyed cotton and sugar cane crops. Now, according to Mr. Duarte, the government is under what he calls economic attack from the right.

Peasants and the poor do not rent apartments, their children usually do not go to school and they do not have access to hospitals, he added. He also criticized the law for not freezing the prices of milk, bread and eggs.

According to the information center at the Catholic University here, the price of a loaf of bread that cost the equivalent of 60 cents in December now costs 92 cents. A liter of milk has gone from 34 cents to 54 cents and a dozen eggs from 72 cents to \$1.20. The minimum wage for industrial workers in the capital is about \$4 a day.

El Salvador's economic crisis began with the flight of millions of dollars of capital after the 1979 coup.

and most of the principal government offices. This government has never been popular among businessmen, many of whom are in self-exile in Miami, Guatemala City. But beginning about 10 days ago, according to Mr. Duarte, their verbal attacks are more numerous and pub-

lic.

Mr. Duarte said the economic

is led by Manuel Hinds, who

minister of the economy for

months after the 1979 coup

now lives in the United States.

Thursday the Independent Cott

Growers Front urged repeal of

so-called "land to the tiller"

which would give title to peasant

now paying rent for the small

lands they work. Cotton

Salvador's second largest ex-

product, after coffee, and the

era said many owners are not

ing because they fear they

use their land before harvest.

Mr. Duarte said in an interview

that the government

and continue dispensing land in

accordance with the law.

He made one concession to

business community by ex-

ing a wage freeze for six

weeks.

Two weeks ago Minister of the

conomy Guillermo Diaz said that

wage freeze, in effect since last

ember, might not be continued.

Two military members of the

publicly attacked him for

rebel strike in North

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Guerrillas apparently have attacked and trapped 300 government troops in northern El Salvador and were sporadically firing mortars and rocket-propelled grenades at them.

Defense Ministry spokesman

confirmed Thursday there have

been heavy clashes between rebels

and soldiers over the last two days

along the northern edge of Chalatenango province near the Honduras border, but declined to detail

myths to the contrary.

The rebels were using

homemade mortars and Chinese-made rocket grenades to attack

several outposts, but did not man-

age to overrun any government

positions, the commanders reported.

In San Salvador, National Uni-

versity medical students reported

government security forces broke

into their school Wednesday and

sacked the building. The govern-

ment has accused medical students

of helping wounded guerrillas.

U.S. Will Continue to Provide Aid

To Poor Nations, Kirkpatrick Says

United Press International

GENEVA — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick,

the U.S. delegate to the United

Nations, has pledged that the

Reagan administration will con-

tinue to provide aid to the

poorer countries of the world despite

their 1984 rules. So the Hunt Com-

mission, the Democratic panel

will be called, has clearer authori-

ty. The commission is to make its

report to the Democratic National

Committee by next spring so that

state legislatures will have time to

deal with the changes it recom-

mends before the 1984 campaign.

Mr. Manatt said that he would

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ate" with the Republican National

Committee on improving the pro-

cess of electing a president. The

Republicans have a 10-member

committee, due to report in 12 to

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Those goals were proclaimed by

Charles T. Manatt, chairman of

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Progress in Lebanon

Something stunning may be happening in Lebanon, which has suffered enough to deserve it. In the first instance, the threat of a war there between Israel and Syria has substantially receded. In the second, the outlines of a process conceivably leading to a reconciliation of the long-warring factions within the country are coming into view. If it all sounds tentative and uncertain, it is. It's promising, too.

The big new event is the peaceful breaking of the Syrian siege of Zahlé. This is the Christian town in eastern Lebanon that, three months ago, bid to become the spark of a major conflict. The other day the Arab League successfully arranged for the defending Phalangist militiamen to be replaced by Lebanese government security forces. This lets the Christians claim they saved the city and the Syrians claim they nipped an Israeli-backed Christian power play. It clears the way for Syria's removal of the missiles it emplaced to protect its besieging forces, and for Israel's lifting of its threat to knock out those missiles. It establishes a formula — replacing private foreign-connected armies with official Lebanese forces — that can perhaps be extended to divided Beirut now and to other danger zones later. It starts to lower the

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strictly military obstacles to a fresh attempt to serve it. The threat of a war there between Israel and Syria has substantially receded. In the second, the outlines of a process conceivably leading to a reconciliation of the long-warring factions within the country are coming into view. If it all sounds tentative and uncertain, it is. It's promising, too.

No one could have predicted three months ago that the crisis would take this turn. The prime credit must go to the Arab mediators, especially Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. They managed to break out of their customary leave-it-to-Syria detachment from Lebanon and to take the political risk of attempting to set up a new, broader Arab framework. The sense of fatalism verging on indifference that has often and lamentably characterized the Arab attitude toward Lebanon seems to have been broken, at least temporarily.

The Reagan administration has, after a rough start, played the crisis with finesse. It used its standing in Israel, and perhaps the extra claim on Israeli attention it gained after the Israeli raid in Iraq, to persuade Menachem Begin not to pre-empt diplomacy by prematurely attacking the Syrian missiles. Ambassador Philip Habib shuttled skillfully around the area, leaving it properly unclear whether he was deftly putting hands on or just as deftly taking hands off. In the time thus bought, the Arab League did the work in which, fortunately, it is still engaged.

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Irresolution in Israel

Even if Menachem Begin pastes together a new Israeli government, it may not last. In their democratic way, the Israelis have neither repudiated nor vindicated Mr. Begin, neither elected nor rejected the Labor alternative led by Shimon Peres. For a distressed economy, they have refused to choose between conservatism and socialism. To defuse the Palestinian population bomb in the West Bank, they have failed to endorse either absorption and confrontation or partition and accommodation.

Democracy can be like that, promising not wise or efficient government, just an honest count. However great the dismay among Israel's friends or the comfort to its enemies, its next regime will represent a nation for midly armed but politically irresolute. The combination will not soon diminish tensions.

Israel's peace with Egypt will probably survive, but not securely till the Palestinian problem is finally faced. Mr. Begin would probably prefer to dictate rather than negotiate a solution that leaves Israel sovereign in the West Bank. Forced to bid for minor-party support, and then to govern with a precarious majority, neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Peres could be diplomatically venturesome. Americans longing for a clarifying mandate must defer their hopes.

The right response is easy to define but horrendously difficult to manage. As President Sadat has shown, the way to open Israelis' hearts and minds is, oh so belatedly, to welcome them as neighbors — while insisting that they trade territory for real security and palpable American guarantees.

One can berate Mr. Begin for betraying the Camp David promise to the West Bank. One can bemoan the failure of Israeli voters to rebel against the effort to absorb that

area's fast-growing Arab population. But then what? The more isolated the Israelis feel, the more defiant they become. It is the Masada complex from which they need to be rescued, and in ways that applaud more than military prowess.

In this rescue, the United States retains a special obligation. It needs stronger ties with key Arab nations without diluting its commitment to defend the Israeli heartland.

Arabs will charge duplicity, but they need firm reminders that their attempts to destroy Israel are what produced its present state of mind. Israelis, too, will charge betrayal. They need reminders that specious annexations cannot define the boundaries of either Israeli security or American interest. What is wrong with ideas like selling Awacs to Saudi Arabia is that they make these competing American objectives irreconcilable.

Can President Reagan manage such a subtle policy? Not if he really thinks the Soviet-American competition is paramount in the Middle East. The fears and resentments there lie much nearer home. That understood, there may be time for maneuver.

The unambiguously good news on Israel's election day was the first sign of a deal to lift the siege of Zahlé, in Lebanon, with the Saudis helping Americans to dispel the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis. Also helpful was President Mitterrand's display of a new French enthusiasm for the Camp David accords, ending a European tilt against Israel.

Mr. Reagan's style and outlook can command the respect of Israeli hard-liners. As they cling to office, he has to persuade and, yes, force them to confront the large dangers that their policies invite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Congressional Schedule

The Reagan administration is about a third of the way through its budget-and-tax agenda for this astonishing year. Its program has acquired tremendous momentum in its victories over the Democrats in the House, and the most difficult passages may already be behind it. But, to follow the intricate maneuvering now in progress, it is useful to keep the next six months' schedule in mind.

In terms of congressional politics, the administration's support is a not completely stable mixture of several kinds of people and doctrines. There are the orthodox fiscal conservatives, who give first priority to a balanced budget. But a budget can be balanced by higher taxes, as well as by lower spending. There are the people who believe in smaller government as a matter of principle. And there are the people who simply want lower taxes, regardless of the deficit. The White House strategy is designed to keep all of these people enthusiastically together.

Early last spring, the fiscal conservatives imposed on Reagan the condition that spending would have to come down before taxes could be cut. That is why the messy pile of legislation known as the reconciliation bill had to come first. Both houses have now passed it. When Congress resumes session after the Fourth of July, final enactment will probably be quick and relatively easy.

Then comes the tax bill, and that will be harder. In the House, it is still in the Ways and Means Committee. The president is extremely anxious to get it passed before Congress departs on its August recess. This is not only a matter of maintaining momentum. The tax bill has to be finished before mid-September, when Congress takes up the sec-

ond budget resolution with its legally binding limit on the deficit. By Labor Day it will be evident that the administration's economic forecasts last spring were too optimistic and its estimate of the deficit has been too low. If Congress is required to focus on that unwelcome reality while it is still working on the tax bill, the administration risks losing the fiscal conservatives. The administration has to get the tax legislation safely locked up before the deficit question wakes up in September and climbs out of its cage again.

The administration's strategy is to use the tax reduction as the forcing mechanism to compel continuing reductions of the budget. Once the tax bill is law, the only way to control the deficit is through spending cuts — which hold the coalition together through the final stage of the year's work.

The Reagan program requires well over \$50 billion of spending cuts. The reconciliation bill accounts for about \$38 billion. The rest could come from routine shaving of appropriations, but it doesn't look as though that is going to be enough. So a bill in the fall will likely seek further cuts in Social Security — probably a version of the bill that the administration hastily introduced in May.

As you follow the final enactment of the reconciliation bill in the next few weeks, remember that, while it includes very large budget reductions, it is not the full list for this year. There is more to come. As you follow the struggle over the tax bill later this month, remember that — not only in the administration's version but in the Democrats' as well — it implies and requires more budget-cutting later this year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 4, 1906

PARIS — Counsel for Mr. Harry Thaw, the young Pittsburgh millionaire who shot Mr. Stanford White, the architect, announced today that they would let the prisoner's original plea of not guilty stand. Some stir was caused by the publication of a statement of Mr. William Bedford, Mr. Thaw's valet, who died suddenly yesterday, that, so far as he knew, the Thaws were not married in London, as has been asserted. The prosecution had expected to make much of Bedford's statement on the theory that if Mr. Thaw and Miss Nesbit lived together abroad without a formal ceremony of a wedding, the evidence would go far to break down allegations of the righteousness of Mr. Thaw's anger against Mr. White.

Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1931

PARIS — The Franco-American negotiations in Paris for the reconciliation of the French views with the terms of the Hoover proposal for the suspension of debt payments resulted in agreement in principle last night. The 155th anniversary of Independence Day had just been ushered in when Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon and Ambassador Walter E. Edge emerged smiling from the French premier's salon in the Ministry of the Interior. M. François-Poncet, the French under-secretary of national economy, read a communiqué giving a brief résumé of the terms of the agreement, and indicating that the United States and France were in virtually a complete agreement.

An Image Digs In

By Anthony Lewis

JEERSALEM — The opposition made dramatic gains, the result was just about a dead heat, the next government will have only a narrow majority. But the world should not be distracted by those details of Israel's election. What matters is that Menachem Begin is almost certain to remain in power. It could matter a very great deal.

Four years ago Begin came in as an outsider, and he was concerned to bolster his legitimacy. He formed a broad coalition including centrist elements. He grouped around him such moderate figures as Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan, and a lawyer who was crucial at Camp David and then went on the Israeli Supreme Court, Aharon Barak.

Those pragmatic characters are all gone now. The next Begin government is likely to be more ideological in nature. It will stand on a narrower base. Begin's own rightist Likud movement and the religious parties, which are concerned mainly to impose even more of their theocratic rule on a population that is predominantly secular in outlook.

A key man to watch will be Ariel Sharon, the ambitious former general who as minister of agriculture has been in charge of building settlements in the occupied territories. He wants to be minister of defense, a position second only to prime minister in Israel. That prospect worries even some ranking Likud figures, who regard Sharon as unscrupulous and anti-democratic.

What happens in the occupied territories, especially the West Bank, could be a particularly significant consequence of a second Begin government. Many students of the area believe that present policy, if continued for several more years, would lead to a de facto political and economic

absorption of the West Bank into Israel that would be hard to end by any imaginable diplomatic process.

The settlements are vital in that regard. At first they were dismissed as so small in population that they would not be a serious obstacle to a territorial settlement with Jordan or the Palestinians. They no longer are. There are 22,000 settlers, they are organized into reserve military units and they have small arms and some heavy weapons. Many would fight a government that would order them to leave.

"We used to laugh at those settlements as empty gestures," an advocate of expanding the Camp David peace process said. "Not now. The most you can hope for is to cut the economic subsidies — the millions of dollars drained from the budget and from American aid to give the settlers cheap housing and other incentives. Four more years and it really will be irreversible."

Continuing occupation and settlement of the West Bank could affect the peace with Egypt. At Camp David, Begin agreed to "full autonomy" for the Palestinians. He has interpreted the agreement as an unlimited license to impose his will on West Bank. That is politically devastating to President Sadat, in effect confirming the charges of his Arab critics that his treaty gave Israel a free hand on its other borders.

Sadat is in an awkward position. He does not want to do anything that might endanger return of the last slice of the Sinai, scheduled to take place next April. But his own regime's stability could be at risk if he does not eventually speak out against Begin's distortion of Camp David to legitimize indefinite Israeli dominion over other occupied territory.



The leading Israeli thinker on strategic questions, Gen. Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former chief of military intelligence, sees a deeper danger. That is psychological disintegration of the Egyptian treaty that means so much to Israel.

"The peace cannot really go so deep into Egyptian society," Harkabi said, "so long as the disagreement about the West Bank goes on. We have missed a great opportunity to change our image in Egypt. The bickering, the use we have made of Camp David, confirm their image of us as treacherous. Peace without changing the image is a superficial peace, and that cannot be stable."

Beyond Egypt there is the danger of Israel's estrangement from the world, even from the United States. Foreign leaders of all kinds are tired of Begin; of his hector-

ing, his self-pity, his pedantry, his demagogic, his crude abuse of anyone who disagrees with him. Indeed, some of the warmest American friends of Israel are perturbed by the man and fearful that he will increase Israel's isolation.

The just-ended campaign highlighted the dangers of his methods. He used grave security issues for political ends. He courted economic disaster for Israel by giving the voters cheap bread and gasoline and the like.

The world has to face the fact that his tactics worked. Half the Israelis evidently admire the brazen quality that foreign statesmen resent. In Begin, "he doesn't turn the other cheek," an admirer said. In Israel as elsewhere, good short-run politics can be bad for the country.

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Detente, Deterrence — Two Views From America

Like sex in Victorian England, political parity is unspeakable.

By Stephen F. Cohen

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a member of the American Committee on East-West Accord. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW YORK — The question is fateful and urgent: Why is détente — the only sane alternative in the nuclear age — in deep crisis or even, as hard-line critics rejoice, dead? More generally, why has every attempt to normalize U.S.-Soviet relations, a process begun by Dwight Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev in the mid-1950s, collapsed in political dispute, with diplomacy giving way to militarization of foreign policy, weapons control to the pursuit of strategic superiority, trade to embargoes, cultural exchange to ostracism?

A dangerous consensus in America claims to answer these questions for the 1980s and to justify resurgent Cold War attitudes among Reagan Republicans and liberal Democrats alike. It insists that Washington tried détente in good faith in the '70s under Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, and that the Soviet Union betrayed the United States. Moscow, it is said, covertly "violated" détente by upping its military power throughout the '70s, and then "killed détente" by invading Afghanistan in 1979.

Neither part of the postmortem really explains the crisis of détente.

The Soviet Union did build up its conventional and strategic weapons in the '70s and thus became a more powerful adversary. But that development is only the only superpower, many U.S. leaders and segments of public opinion persist in seeing the Soviet Union mainly as "godless," "terroristic" and an "evil force" without any legitimate political status or entitlement in the world.

Americans do not even discuss the parity principle openly. It remains, like sex in Victorian England, a forbidden, repugnant subject. But it is this unwillingness to concede political parity that repeatedly causes U.S. diplomacy to succumb to militaristic policies, as acceptance of the necessity of military parity succumbs to the chimeras of superiority, and episodes of détente succumb to cold war.

In Moscow, the problem of parity is different but closely related.

Now that the Soviet Union has finally caught up with the United States, it must learn to live with the novel political responsibilities of military parity. Will the Soviet leadership realize that military parity is as futile as it is?

Not only were defensive measures viewed as futile, but damage control was equally unpromising. One could never hope to foresee where and how to stockpile reserves of food, water, medicines, hospital beds, firefighting equipment and the like needed to deal simultaneously with hundreds of regional disasters.

By Maxwell D. Taylor

The writer was Army chief of staff in the Eisenhower administration and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — In the debate over the needs of U.S. strategic forces, one controversial question is always at least implicit: Does the United States have forces capable of deterring the Russians from initiating nuclear war?

From the Eisenhower through the Johnson administrations, there was little doubt about the credibility and indispensability of deterrence. It was credible because U.S. forces were clearly able to destroy the Soviet Union as a viable nation. It was indispensable because, after the Russians had acquired intercontinental missiles, it was generally accepted that strategic war would be mutually suicidal and that no defensive means, passive or active, existed that could make it less so.

It is also widely asserted that deterrence is a dubious goal for U.S. strategic forces because Soviet military writers never mention the word in discussing strategic doctrine. They make no sharp distinction between conventional and nuclear warfare, as Americans do, and seem to expect to use both nuclear and conventional weapons in any combination, as needed, anywhere from the battlefield to the heartland of the enemy. By using such blended military means, although expecting heavy losses, they seemingly anticipate ultimate victory pretty much as it was won against Germany in World War II.

Third, they could not afford to fight or even "win" a strategic war with the United States. In doing so, their losses would so paralyze the nation as to make it easy prey to nearby enemies — wolves ready to take advantage of a stricken bear. Chinese, Afghan, Pakistani, Germans or Poles beyond the Soviet borders, and non-Russian neighbors within.

Finally, the post-World War II strategic war, the so-called "Soviet" war, indicates an extreme reluctance to run unnecessary risks, particularly if there is a safer way to gain the desired end.

In this case they have such an alternative — to ride the tide of the present favorable combination of forces, increasing its momentum when possible and exploiting every opportunity to further weaken the United States and its allies. This moderate course would not only promise gain at minimum risk; it also would allow crediting the ultimate victory to the fulfillment of the Marxist-Leninist prophecy of the inevitable collapse of capitalism from its internal weaknesses and contradictions. It would be an ideological triumph of considerable worth.

Lethality

If the foregoing reasoning is sound, the probability of a deliberate Soviet attack is extremely low and the possibility of effective deterrence during deterrence very high. But even so, the United States should never cease its efforts to improve the quality and survivability of its forces, particularly their command and communications systems, and thus assure continued maximization of their deterrent potential.

The size and number of their weapons would be determined not by what the Russians have but by the weapons needed to destroy enough targets to cause Soviet losses equal to or exceeding those of World War II.

With an arsenal of such lethality to assure deterrence, it would be folly to race the Russians further in numbers of weapons or to waste the finite resources available for national defense. In particular, the United States can apply the savings to far better purposes in strengthening the conventional forces necessary to defend its essential interests overseas, currently beyond the supporting range of U.S. military power.

Letters

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not require anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but readers may indicate their views of readers who submit them.

WE ARE SEEING THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF COMMUNISM.

Inevitable

No one seriously expected the Soviet Union to accept as permanent its military inferiority of the '60s; indeed, the inevitable advent of rough military equivalence between the superpowers was always a basic premise. Nor did the invasion of Afghanistan, which was reckless and indefensible for other reasons, create the crisis of détente. That crisis existed well before 1979, and the United States contributed significantly to it by violations of earlier détente promises to Moscow — for example, promises of most-favored-nation status in trade and credits, of ratification of SALT-2, and of an evenhanded policy toward China.

Untenable

Arts Travel Leisure

Francis Ford Has a Better Idea: Filming With Video

by Terry Gross

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Francis Ford Coppola has just finished spending a lot of money on an experiment.

"How much?" he was asked at a recent conference here on future uses of video in television, motion pictures and industry.

"\$23 million." His new film, "One from the Heart," an experiment using video techniques to make a film, set him back \$23 million. The American director puts a hand to his forehead and sighs a swoon.

On his last film, the Vietnam epic "Apocalypse Now," Francis Ford Coppola dropped \$31.5 million, spent more than a year in the Philippines shooting, endured a typhoon with cast and crew, watched his leading star be hospitalized after a heart attack. And now he sighs a swoon at \$23 million — spent on a film made in the relative security of a sunny Hollywood backlot.

Although he spends a lot of it, money is no game to the Academy Award-winning director of "Apocalypse," and "The Godfather I and II." His pioneering work in video is designed in the long run to save him time and money — and in Hollywood, time is money, money, time. Video can be edited in one-third the time — and at half the cost — of a "normal" film.

"One from the Heart" is Coppola's first movie shot using video. It is, he explains, "a simple film about romantic love, jealousy and sex." Starring Frederick Forrest, Teri Garr, Nastassja Kinski and Raoul Julia, it will be released in the United States on Oct. 9.

It is a steamy, sultry Las Vegas musical, an emotional, dagger-in-the-heart period piece, in which the period is the present.

It is \$23 million worth of evanescent laughter and tears, lights and honky-tonk that may look a lot like a movie but is really an experiment for another film that Coppola plans to make sometime in the future based on Goethe's "Elective Affinities," a novel about love and marriage and the temptation that makes fools of the best of us and sends the

strongest of relationships clattering toward the edge.

"It'll be 12 hours long," Coppola's voice was calm.

"Are you serious?" The question contained a hint of hysteria.

"Yes." There was a pause as Coppola basked in the effect. Several others from Coppola's Zoetrope Studios watched the uninterrupted try to fathom anyone's sitting for 12 hours to watch a movie. Didn't they almost draw and paint Von Stroheim for trying to make his 12-hour movie, "Greed," in 1923?

The director made his cut. "They'll have to build special theaters in hotels," he said. "You'll check in and see three hours a day. Then return to your room and be able to review what you've seen [on videocassette recorders and small screens]."

Oh.

Francis Ford Coppola is serious about what the future will bring: "You can't make movies the old way anymore," he said.

The old way was using 35-millimeter film, shooting and shooting and shooting and, when all the film was developed, going into an editing room with thousands of strips of tape draped over metal trim bins, from which you slowly assembled the motion picture. And, quite probably, discovered that some scenes weren't needed — certainly not 19 takes of each. And, just as probably, discovered a few other scenes that would have been nice but that one thought to shoot.

Coppola is clearly unhappy with these old techniques. "World cinema has gotten — because of the economics of it — very similar, very boring," he said. "You don't see anything different. The style, the range of things you can do is all limited by economics."

So in the making of "One from the Heart," Coppola set out to do it a new way, substituting the instantaneity and the economy of video for the ponderousness of film. No director had ever tried it before on such a scale.

Video records images on tape; you can see what you're shooting while you're shooting it. With the aid of machines, you can do tricks with the images while you're shooting them. You can play — "like a kid in a sandbox," in Coppola's words. Then, when you have what

you want, you transfer it to film for showing in theaters.

How did he do it? First, he bought a studio, 10 acres in Hollywood where Laurel and Hardy and Charlie Chaplin had made films, and renamed it Zoetrope Studios. In it, he ran an electronic cable from the sound stage to the wardrobe department, music people and set designers, so each section could make instantaneous additions and corrections.

"What if the script was a prototype of the film?" Coppola asked rhetorically. "So that it really wasn't a text script but an audiovisual script" — instead of a written script, a rough draft in video. Which is what he did.

He had artists draw thousands of scenes for "One from the Heart," and these were photographed on still frames that were then linked together as a video text, very rough prototype of the film.

The audiovisual text was like a clothes line," he explained, "going through every department. And each time these little messages came on clothespins, the different people would contribute to it or change it, and it would go to the next place. Since the text was the prototype of the film, it would grow and grow until it became the actual movie."

The musicians — the songs are by Tom

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Weekend



Coppola's next film, "One from the Heart," pioneers a revolutionary video technique that saves time and money.

you want, you transfer it to film for showing in

Waits — began to compose and record steamy scenes for each scene as soon as the drawings were recorded. The music grew as the film grew.

Rehearsals — very informal — were shot on videotape, and they replaced the stills. Sets were photographed and the photographs in-

serted.

"We call it pre-visualization," Coppola says.

"To go from the script and come up with a prototype movie before we had shot any film."

When actual shooting began on Zoetrope's elaborate reconstruction of Las Vegas, a camera with a beam splitter was employed. What this did was make two images at the same time: The 35mm film, which was stored for later development, and a videotape that could be seen immediately and to which music and effects could be added immediately. Everyone could see what was going on right away.

"I was able to see scenes that either had to be taken out of the picture altogether — that always happens in movies, very often months after you've shot them — so we were always editing. Post-production wasn't something at the end, but something going on right from the beginning."

Coppola admitted that he is always trying to see what the entire film will look like, "even from the day it's only a title."

His video system enabled him to get as close

to his ideal as is now possible. "Cinema is going toward becoming a performance art because you will be able to work on all the parts of it at once," he said. "This performance aspect means being able to call up everything at once and mix it together right there."

The videotape system enables him to have action, music, scenery and effects in front of him at the same time.

"The system takes thoughts in whatever way they come, gathers them, and then you're in the position to have ultimate, quick control. I found that by having the songs and the music coming in at the same time, we were experimenting with performances and scenes. Everything interacted and influenced everything else."

Coppola soon discovered that this system was the fastest method he'd ever worked with on a movie. "Because you see the potential," he explained, "you could see that you could have all the elements right in your hands and put them together immediately. And it was frustrating to have to wait that minute and a half or whatever it was [to edit the videotape]. I've been living with the slow method all my career and now, when we have this tremendous facility at our studio, I look for total, instantaneous, whatever they call it — success."

Coppola, here for the 12th International

Television Symposium, described his plans for the future of electronic cinema. For his next film, "Tucker" (about an American who tried to design a new kind of car in the late 1940s), he will take his experiment one step further.

He has had built a revolutionary new computerized system that will lock all the elements of a film together: image, dialogue and music. (Now sound and music are recorded separately and then laboriously added to the celluloid.)

He explains his system: "It will link thoughts together so that a section of text is linked to a section of image. Or with a particular sound or [piece of] music. So that by manipulating the text, you manipulate the movie. Or you can manipulate the images and manipulate the text. They're all related, interconnected."

Is it worth all the time and money he has put into it? Critics say that there is no point in adapting video to filmmaking because the quality of video recording and playback equipment isn't up to the standards of 35mm film.

Francis Ford Coppola responds that in the not-too-distant future a director will be able to make film as easily as television news crews now record events on minicams, only the picture quality will be equal to that now available only with 35mm film. And, he adds, movie theaters will buy large-scale video projection equipment.

The director, Coppola says, will view an image through the viewfinder; the image will enter a high-definition color videocamera as electronic signals, be manipulated as signals, be simultaneously overlaid and mixed down and colored and given music as signals. He says that instead of the cumbersome methods of film, signals on tape will be all there is between the action on a sound stage and the picture later viewed on the theater screen.

Sony already has demonstrated a high-definition color video system, the quality of which is equal to 35mm film. And Coppola sees a future when he and other filmmakers will use high-definition video to make films that will be shown anywhere.

"Basically it's just one technology that can be served up in any form, whether it's just a small set or a screen in the home or in a big theater. It will be the new cinema."

Cut the Cost of Phoning From Abroad

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — During a recent stay at the Sheraton-Stockholm Hotel in Sweden, William T. Hazard, a business executive from New York, had to telephone the United States. He later recounted his experience in a letter to Howard P. James, chairman and president of the Sheraton Corporation at its headquarters in Boston:

"I was pleased to read on my room telephone the suggestion that I dial direct in order to make the call more economical than going through the operator. I did as you suggested and spent approximately 20 minutes on the phone to New York. The next morning, after I was presented with my statement, I learned that my economical call to the United States had cost me \$173."

"Exorbitant," Mr. Hazard charged. He said he presumed it was an error. Sheraton, however, said it was not.

Mr. Hazard's experience is similar to that of many other American travelers who, for business or personal reasons, have phoned home to the United States from overseas. For privacy, comfort or convenience, they place the calls from their hotel rooms. At checkout time, however, they discover that surcharges of 100 to 300 percent of the basic cost of each over-

from which you are calling recognizes the card), although even then the hotel may charge you up to \$10 for simply originating the call. Or you can arrange to be called from the United States at a specified place and hour by someone who can call you direct from home or office.

The Bell System, meanwhile, has been ardently promoting a six-year-old program called Teleplan. Under it, participating countries and hotel groups agree on specified surcharges that are high enough to satisfy the hotels but low enough to encourage international phoning.

Responding to a reporter's inquiry about the experience of Mr. Hazard, who phoned New York from Stockholm, Larry K. Walker, Sheraton Corporation's vice president for rooms and reservations, said there was no company-wide policy beyond putting notices in guest rooms about surcharges.

Phillip D. Shea, senior vice president and director of public relations for Sheraton, said it was impossible to determine all the circumstances and comment on the appropriateness of the charge. But he said that even if Mr. Hazard had made the most expensive type of call — person-to-person at a peak hour — the cost levied by local telephone authorities would have been only \$59.58 for 20 minutes, based on the exchange rate at the time.

The good news, Max, is that our deals with Petrózona, Metalcó and Coka Inc. are great. But you shouldn't have called collect from San Francisco...

Thus, Mr. Shea said, a total bill of \$173 would have indicated a hotel surcharge of \$113.42, or 190 percent. Mr. Hazard said he had phoned at a peak hour, because the call was to his office in New York, but it was not person-to-person, indicating that the surcharge he paid was even greater.

In West Germany the situation is similar. A card placed in guest rooms earlier this year at the Hotel Inter-Continental in Cologne says that charges for self-dialed calls to other countries include the basic cost from the post office

(which operates the phone services as well as the mail), a government tax and "a calculated surcharge, such as equipment rental, employee costs, etc." It says that a three-minute call from the hotel to the United States would cost about 77.40 Deutsche marks, or roughly \$32.25 at the exchange rate of 2.40 marks to the dollar.

The card does not say, however, that if the call was made from a government-operated phone center, such as at an airport or railroad station, it would cost only the basic post office rate plus tax, or about 33.43 marks (\$13.93). So when you phone from a room at the Inter-Continental, the difference, 43.97 marks (\$18.32), or 132 percent, goes to the hotel.

But most of it does not stay there, insists Fred Peelen, who was vice president of International operations in West Germany for five and a half years and is now general manager of the Barclay Hotel in New York. Mr. Peelen notes, first, that in Germany, as in much of Europe, the phone department of a hotel is looked upon as a separate entity that is expected to support itself. In the United States he says, many hotels allow their phone departments to operate at a loss, which is paid by charging higher room rates.

In Germany, Mr. Peelen says, hotel phone operators are expected to speak at least three languages, often are paid nearly twice as much as operators in U.S. hotels and get higher fringe benefits. Also, he said, hotels in Germany own their telephone equipment and thus must account for maintenance and depreciation, while in the United States the equipment usually is leased.

Mr. Peelen's conclusion is that a substantial German hotel surcharge on a call to the United States is justified. After all the costs are deducted, he said, the hotel may make only a 7 percent profit on a call.

But F.E. Carr, director of correspondent relations, Long Lines Department, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the chief negotiator for A.T.&T.'s Teleplan, said the program is aimed at curbing excessive surcharges so travelers will not be completely frightened away from making overseas telephone calls.

A.T.&T. has negotiated Teleplan agreements with the Hilton International worldwide chain, Marriott Hotels, the British units of Trusshouse Forte, the Lygon Arms Hotel in Broadway, England, the Golden Tulip group in the Netherlands, and, through agreements with governments, all the hotels in Ireland, Israel and Portugal. As part of the agreements, A.T.&T. promises to publicize and promote Teleplan to the public and the travel trade.

Under Teleplan, a country or hotel group agrees on maximum surcharges to be added to the cost of phoning the United States from a guest room. In Israel, for example, for credit card or collect calls, the maximum is \$1 a call; for calls paid at the hotel, the maximum is 25 percent of the official toll or \$10, whichever is less.

The agreement with Hilton International calls for a maximum surcharge in most hotels of \$6 per credit-card or collect call; \$10 or 100 percent of the official toll, whichever is less, for operator-assisted calls paid at the hotel, \$6 or 100 percent, whichever is less, for direct-dialed calls paid at the hotel.

Even staunch advocates of Teleplan acknowledge, however, that where it exists there

may be even cheaper ways of phoning the United States. The cheapest, of course, is to go to a government-operated phone center. Keep in mind, however, that unlike the United States, most countries do not have a flat rate for the first three minutes, but charge by the minute or even by what they call an "impulse," which may be as little as one second.

In Cologne, West Germany, for example, an impulse is 1.4 seconds long, which means that there are 128.57 of them in three minutes. At an official rate of 0.26 marks an impulse, including tax, for a direct-dial three-minute call from Cologne to the United States the total cost is 33.43 marks — the equivalent of \$13.93 at the mid-June exchange rate — as stated above. But a three-minute direct-dial call from anywhere in the United States to West Germany is only \$6.27, including federal tax, in the daytime; at night the cost is \$5.05.

Because of such discrepancies, those experienced with international telephoning recommend that, whenever possible, you have your party at home call you when you are traveling abroad, rather than vice versa. To prepare for this, you should leave at home as detailed an itinerary as possible, including the dates, names, locations and phone numbers of the hotels where you plan to stay. (Your travel agent can provide the numbers.)

Mr. Carr of A.T.&T. says that when he calls his office in New Jersey from abroad, he simply gives his hotel room number and hangs up to await a call back by direct dial. He says he can do this within 10 seconds, which in West Germany is equivalent to 7.14 impulses, for an official charge of 1.86 marks (78 cents). Even if the hotel adds a 150 percent surcharge to the bill, it will still be a nominal cost.

Travelers are strongly advised to find out about surcharges before placing overseas calls from their rooms. Where Teleplan is in effect, a tent card or similar notice explaining surcharges should be in the room, but in other hotels, it may not be.

If you cannot arrange a call back, use your phone company credit card, which is accepted in most countries, although not in West Germany. Credit-card calls are added to your phone bill in the United States, so payment is deferred. Also, any surcharge that your hotel places on credit-card calls is usually much lower than for calls it adds to your bill.

As an alternative, call collect, if you expect the party at the other end to accept it. Mr. Carr cautions, however, that foreign hotels sometimes "drag their feet" about giving you the international operator" because they prefer to handle the entire call and add the highest possible surcharge.

Phone at night from overseas points; rates are usually cheaper then, and sometimes they are cheaper on weekends, too.

Two booklets on international telephoning and related travel matters — "Personal International Directory" and "Getting Around Overseas" — are available free from the Bell System. Write to A.T.&T. Long Lines, Overseas Administration, P.O. Box 609, Morris Plains, N.J. 07950.

The 'Parliaments' of Abidjan

FRATERNITÉ BAR

KATIOLA



Though not a maquis, this Katiola bar reflects the maquis' down-home feeling.

by Susan Linnéa

AIBIDJAN, Ivory Coast — By 10 p.m. on a Friday all the tables are full at the Maquis Moderne on Queen Foukou Street, and the smell of roasting fish and barbecued chicken hangs in the humid night air.

Marguerite, a no-nonsense woman of determined age, casts an impatient eye at customers who linger too long over a single bottle of beer, while her competitor in

Sete: The Port, the Cuisine and the Vineyards of Languedoc

by Paul Overy

SETE, France — "When I lecture abroad," Paul Valéry told a prize-day audience at his old high school in the town of his birth, "I'm quite often asked: 'What is Sete?' I tell them that we inhabit a remarkable island barely attached to the mainland by two strips of fine sand; so that on one side we command the sea, and on the other a salt lake that was probably christened *Thau* by the Phoenicians."

Sete, or *Cette* as it was spelled until 1928, has been occupied since prehistoric times. It remained little more than a huddle of fishermen's huts until the 17th century, when Louis XIV decided to build a port here on the slopes of the wooded island of Mont-Saint-Clair. The island was only joined to the mainland in the 18th century, by a bridge with 52 stone arches that linked it to Frontignan across the *Etang* d'Ingras.

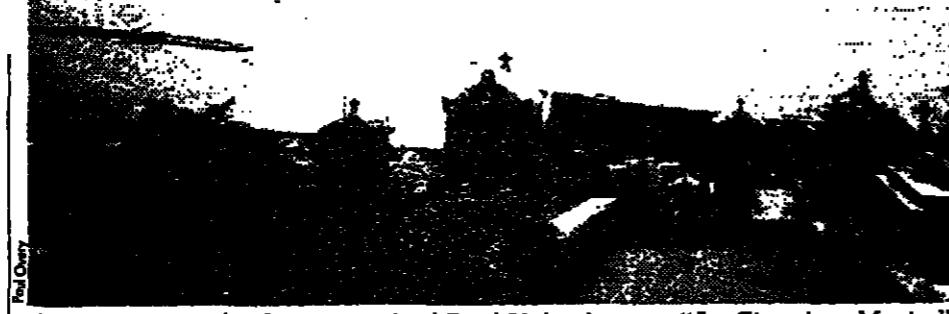
A number of derivations have been suggested for the town's name. One from the Phoenician *setim*, meaning "wooded promontory"; another from the Latin *Insula Cota*, "whale island" — from its humped shape rising above the flat dunes and salt lakes of the Languedoc coast, not because whales were found here. Smaller fish were, however, and still are in great abundance, both in the sea and in the great salt lake behind the town, the *Bassin de Thau*.

Sete rivals Marseilles as the premier French Mediterranean fishing port. In Roman times it was a center for pickled and salted fish (there were salt pans in Sete until 1969) that were dispatched to the ends of the empire to feed the legions. Here too the Romans made *garum*, a salty fish sauce to season food (similar to the *nuoc mam* sauce the Vietnamese still use).

Sete was the Mediterranean terminal port of the Canal du Midi (or Canal des Deux Mers) built by Riquet in the 17th century. The town grew quite slowly during the 18th century. It was occupied by the English fleet for five days in 1710, after which the great military engineer Vauban built a defense system of forts to protect it, and it became a haven for pirates who preyed on English and Spanish ships.

The 19th century was its greatest period of expansion, with the digging of the Rhone-Sete Canal, the building of a breakwater to protect and improve the port and the construction of a rail link to the provincial capital Montpellier in 1839. This was the third line to be built in France, and connected the PLM to the Midi railway.

Improvements continued through the 19th and into the 20th century. A maritime channel was opened through the *Bassin de Thau* in 1926 and the port was modernized in 1950 and



Sete's cemetery by the sea inspired Paul Valéry's poem "Le Cimetière Marin."

again in 1966, enabling it to dock tankers to supply the refinery at Frontignan. Industry grew with the port, and with the expansion of the French Empire in the 19th century, it became an important port for trade with North Africa, which continues today (there is a car ferry to Morocco).

The hinterland is quite heavily industrialized, but since shipping has moved away to the Maritime Port, Sete has found a new life as a holiday center. The old quarter retains its charm with its canals, boats and the port. The sandy beaches around the canals stretch to the newly developed resort Cap d'Agde.

Sete has been described as "a Venice with cars." The town's Grand Canal — the Canal de Sete — runs surprisingly clean and unpolluted from the railway station to the old port and yacht marina. At the seaward end, a dozen fish restaurants line the quay, vying for customers, importuning the strolling tourists to try the groaning plates of seafood and Setois specialties (see accompanying article).

Leafy streets with secluded bungalows creep up the slopes of Mont-Saint-Clair. Near the chapel of Notre Dame de la Salette, converted from an old fortification, is a magnificent panorama over the port and the eastern part of the *Bassin de Thau*, with its oyster and mussel beds, to the distant peaks of the Cévennes.

Neat the bottom of the road that winds up the hill is the Cimetière Marin, which inspired Valéry to write his "Graveyard by the Sea," one of the most famous and frequently translated poems of the 20th century. Clinging to the steep hillside, the cemetery overlooks the sparkling sea, the outer harbor and the Fort Saint Pierre, built by Vauban in the 18th century and now converted into an open-air Théâtre de la Mer. This is where Sete's summer theater festival is held, this year between Aug. 22-26.

In the high summer the sun beats down on the white marble tombs, the dark green flames of the cypresses and the spreading pines that scent the hot air. Yachts sail like pecking doves — in Valéry's memorable image — seen over the roofs of the mausoleums:

*Closed, sacred, filled with insubstantial fire,
Terrestrial fragment dedicated to the light,
This place pleases me, ruled by flambeaux.
Composed of gold, of stone and dark groves,
Where so much marble trembles over so many shades;*

The faithful sea sleeps here on my tomb!

Valéry himself is now buried in the family grove. Born in 1871 the son of a Corsican father and an Italian mother, Valéry left Sete in his teens but always regarded it as the formative influence on his poetry and Mediterranean view of life. His birthplace was destroyed in the last war, but a well-designed modern museum next to the cemetery bears his name. On the first floor is a room dedicated to Valéry, displaying manuscripts, memorabilia, photographs and his own accomplished watercolors, sculptures and drawings (including illustrations for "Graveyard by the Sea").

The museum also contains a small art gallery and displays devoted to the archaeology and history of the area, including a fascinating section of models and documents relating to the traditional *joutes nautiques* (water jousting games) that take place between rival quarters of the city each summer during the theater festival.

Sete is an ideal center from which to explore the *Bassin de Thau*, with its ancient fishing villages, and the vineyards of Languedoc. Béziers, Montpellier and Nîmes are within an hour by train or car, and the sandy beaches are numerous, though crowded in high summer. ■

The Cuisine

by Peter Graham

SETE, France — The cooking of the Languedoc coast, between the point where the Rhone flows into the Mediterranean and the beginning of the Pyrénées-Orientales department, is not nearly as well-known as its Provencal cousin.

This is largely because the littoral itself, long

as well-known as its Provencal cousin.

doctors. Program includes: "Carmen," "Tosca," "Madame Butterfly," "Aida" and "Samson and Delilah."

•*Palais des Longs Galeries* — July 9-14: "Imperial Chinese Faz" exhibition.

July 9-22: "Kwok Yee Ling," Chinese paintings.

•*NICE*, Chagall Museum (tel: 93/81.75.75) — July 5-Nov. 2: "Himalayan Mandala from the Guimet Museum" exhibition.

•*PARIS*, American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — July 4-7: Calck Hook, modern dance stage.

•*Hôtel de Gouthière* (tel: 240.10.10 ext: 336) — July 1-26: "Summer Nights." Includes: "The Barber of Seville" (Beaumarchais), Compagnie d'Arlequin, July 5; "Cathédrale des Andes" (flutes, percussions, organs, baroque music).

•*PARIS*, Palais des Congrès — To July 11: "Swan Lake," Paris Opera Ballet Stars.

•*BRUSSELS*, Ecole de Danse Angèle Albrecht (tel: 02/345.36.88) — To July 8: International Festival of Dance Films.

•*Palais des Beaux-Arts* (tel: 02/51.02.03) — To July 12: "Painting in Germany," To July 19: "Jose Guadalupe Posada: 1852-1913," retrospective of etchings and drawings.

•*CHIMAY*, Festival de Wallonie (tel: 060/21.29.29) — Includes: July 4: Antwerp Trio (Marcello, Chopin, Kodály). July 5: Joerg Demus piano (Beethoven, Franck, Schumann).

•*BRUSSELS*, English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — "Same Time Next Year" (Slade).

•*MODERN Art Gallery, Loft* (tel: 52.53.30) — To Aug. 8: "Huelle" exhibition by Gruppe 78, group of Swiss artists.

•*Musical Summer* — Includes: July 7: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Michael D. Morgan conductor (Mozart, Strauss, Brahms). July 9: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Charles Mackerras conductor (Handel, Mozart, Brahms).

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•*BRUSSELS*, Teatro alla Scala — July 7-8: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Beethoven, Strauss, Bartók). July 9: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).

•*RAVELLO*, July 1-19: Music Festival.

•*PARIS*, Camerata Academica (tel: 01/38.93.29) — International Ballet Festival. Includes: July 7-12: "West Side Story," Living Arts, Jerome Robbins choreographer/director.

•*CHICAGO*, Teatro alla Scala — July 7-8: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Beethoven, Strauss, Bartók). July 9: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).

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•*PARIS*, Palais des Congrès — To July 11: "Swan Lake," Paris Opera

Alice Jahier: 'I Still Write on My Knees'

by Carol Mann

PARIS — "I shall never forget the first time I saw Colette. She was seated in a box below me at the theater, munching sweets throughout the performance. I never seen anyone munch sweets like that, or since, so resolutely, so intensely, with a grave determination as she solemnly riked her way through the box. I forgot what play was, in fact I watched only her."

Fellow writer Alice Jahier has begun to look like Colette by now, that intense, self-knowing forever observing, only less leonine, as she reclines on her day bed, surrounded by es, mementos and sepia photographs in a sun-drenched grotto in Paris' seventh arrondissement. There is always a dictionary and some per at hand.

Alice Jahier has looked at people and theents in her life sideways and upside down, in an angle that is all her own and which is reflected in the stories and essays she has been writing since she was a child. At the age of 20, a solemnly buried everything she had written until then. She was reading "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu" (shortly after having attended Proust's funeral in 1922), was in love with a young cinema critic (whom she subsequently married) and about to discover the agonies of being a writer in Paris.

"Like so many female writers of my time, I used to write on any bit of available surface, which is why to this day, I still write on knees. I know that it's ludicrously uncomfortable, but I never could get used to writing in a proper desk."

"Writing is a very private, secret activity: you need an intimate space of your own. But our flat and all those I knew, there was no such space. The man had his study and the woman, at best, her boudoir — which was usually converted into something else."

"You were constantly interrupted. Women at weren't taken seriously as writers. In fact, dylike persons weren't expected to think independently at all, and any creative activity as seen as rather shameful self-indulgence. Women's magazines provided the main outlet for most writers like me, and you were required to turn out such drivel."

"So there I was with a pile of papers on my ip, on the corner of the settee writing my stories and trying not to feel guilty if the maid caught a glimpse of me or visitors asked me what I was doing."

Alice Jahier attacked women's magazines in



Jahier: more and more like Colette.

a famous article for *Esprit* in 1936. This particular issue was significantly titled "Women Are People, Too!" *Esprit*, for which she wrote regularly, was the eminent left-wing intellectual review of the Catholic intelligentsia, directed by the philosopher Emmanuel Mounier; her husband, Valéry Jahier, was a contributing editor whose specialty was the cinema.

So the house was full of screenwriters, critics and cinema aficionados like Henri Langlois, who was then busily assembling films for the Cinémathèque Francaise. Alice Jahier was cast in the role of the Parisian hostess, famous for her wit and her jade eyes, organizing dinner parties and gatherings while yearning to get back to the short story she had been forced to interrupt before lunch.

Psychoanalyst, she says, kept her sane. Valéry and she had launched into it at a time when it was hardly fashionable to do so. Her analyst was the legendary Marie Bonaparte, a direct descendant of Napoleon who had just been trained by Freud himself. It revolutionized her life and still continues to do so, she maintains.

World War II came just as she had finally cleared a corner of the flat for herself. Valéry had died by then, and she was forced to leave

Paris, threatened by her Jewish origins. She fled to London, where she rallied to the Free French Cause, working on the protocol service, contributing regularly to French papers and writing programs for the BBC World Service. She began to acquire a considerable reputation, and one critic described her style as "Dickensian" so much that Gen. de Gaulle himself was intrigued and asked her to lunch on day.

"But he only gave me two hours' notice; you don't issue lunch invitations to a lady two hours in advance, now do you?" she recalls. "And besides, I really did have another engagement. So I turned lunch down; I can't understand why people made such a fuss about that. The truth of the matter is that I don't really know what I could have said to him, surrounded by all those officers. Perhaps, if we could have lunched alone, I would have canceled that other appointment."

She then wrote a book of prose-poems, "France inoubliable" (*France Remembered*), published in 1943, which accompanied photographs of lyrical French landscapes and was introduced by T.S. Eliot. She realized, much to her surprise, that she had developed real nostalgia for France. She longed to get back to Paris, her flat, her books and that private bit of desk she had finally acquired.

When she did, she encountered a world that had been transformed beyond recognition. She returned to writing for assorted magazines and researching; one of her most imaginative tasks was working with Lotte Eisner on the French rendering of "L'Ecran Démoniaque," the classic of German Expressionist Cinema.

In later years, Alice turned to graphology (the study of handwriting), a profession that she views as an intuitive process, self-revealing yet always mysterious.

"I have never done anything else but read and write all my life. I write because I am a writer and that life exists for me through its written expression. I still carry on writing mentally, always, even though I don't see very much now. I never was ambitious in any way, and perhaps the period in which I grew up encouraged that passive attitude, but I don't think I could have been more aggressive."

"Writing is a compulsion, something that possesses you and that you own intimately at the same time; it is your whole life. When you are marked out to be a writer, as Colette once said, and your whole inner substance, your very essence is words, you can't help it. You can't live otherwise. I never could."

■

Travel

An Unlikely Artists' Haven in Tuscany

by Lis Bensley

IL BORRO, Italy — To inquisitive tourists meandering along the back roads of southeast Tuscany, Il Borro may seem a quaint remnant of the past — nothing more than a tiny, 1,000-year-old hamlet nestled almost inconspicuously among rolling hills of vineyards and olive groves.

A small cluster of weatherworn stone houses crests a ridge above a steep ravine. Cobblestone roads snake their way through the village, leading to a miniature piazza and an undressed church. The placid, rural setting envelops the village in tranquility, only occasionally disturbed by the sounds of an automobile.

But to Amadeo di Savoia, Duke of Aosta, Il Borro is more than a vestige of another era. The 37-year-old duke owns the isolated village 20 miles southeast of Florence between San Giuliano and Arezzo. And not only does he want to keep the village alive, he also envisions it as a seed for the future — a small, international center for culture.

So it was with almost a paternal pride that he recently welcomed guests at the art gallery in the piazza. Friends, critics and buyers gathered to view the jewelry and collages of Giacomo Crivelli, a Florentine-born, New York-based artist. It was an enthusiastic turnout and marked Il Borro's first association with the New York art world.

"Giacomo is the first American artist to show her work here," the duke explained after the show's opening. "And she has started a relationship that I hope will grow. I love art and music and getting these people together because I want to get Il Borro known and keep the interest alive."

Miss Crivelli's exhibition is not Il Borro's first, however. The gallery, originally a hospital, was established nine years ago to house the works of Maurizio Mantelli, a Florentine artist. The favorable response from the local artistic community spawned the idea for a more ambitious exhibition two years later, when more than 1,000 contemporary Italian painters hung their work on the doors and walls of Il Borro's 20 houses.

Then, in 1977, music was added to the cultural repertoire. Every year on the first Saturday of July, musicians studying in Florence perform in the piazza at sunset. "The concerts are not only romantic, they're beautiful," said the duke proudly. "The sun has just begun to



The Duke of Aosta singlehandedly restored the 1,000-year-old hamlet Il Borro.

set, the swallows fly low and there's nothing but classical music and birds singing."

Indeed, within the surrounding Tuscan community, Il Borro is slowly emerging as a cultural center. But it is not so much the events that make the village. Rather it is the village that makes the events.

Built on the foundations of both Etruscan and Roman settlements, Il Borro's origins date back to circa 900, when a small chapel was erected. Later a castle was built and purchased in 1256 by Borro dal Borro, a nobleman from Milan.

"No one knows for certain whether the Borro family gave the name to the village or if the village gave the name to the family," said the duke. "If the family named the town, it is rather a coincidence, because in Italian *borro* means canyon and the town is surrounded by one."

The castle disappeared mysteriously around this time — "There are no records of it," the duke said — and several houses were constructed sometime between 1300 and 1400.

Over the years, the village grew into a thriving parish. By 1845, Il Borro was the center for more than 350 neighboring inhabitants. When the duke's grand-uncle (Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin) bought the village as well as 1,800 acres of adjacent property in 1904, 250 workers still populated the area. Yet, when the duke inherited the family estate in 1964, the village was almost deserted.

"After World War II everyone started going to the main towns to work in factories. When I came, there were only three families left and 70 percent of the houses were falling to pieces." Only the activities of the parish priest seemed to be keeping Il Borro alive. Don Pasquale Mencatini had constructed models of ancient shops that had been indigenous to the area.

According to the duke, these models — tiny replicas of a tradition that was disappearing — had given Il Borro a new reason for life. Busloads of children and local visitors frequently come to admire Don Pasquale's work: an inn, a cantina, a blacksmith's, an olive cellar, a flour mill and a tailor's and carpenter's shop.

"It was very important to me to have these people stay, to keep Il Borro alive," the duke admitted. So, seven years ago, he began restoring the village. Local artisans were hired to reconstruct falling roofs and crumbling walls. The houses were painted in the traditional colors of pink, orange and yellow. And plumbing and electricity were installed.

"Good plumbing and bathrooms — that was very important. It's not a luxury. It's to keep the people here. But we wanted to restore Il Borro as genuinely as possible," he added.

"We wanted to keep the antiquity as it was, to keep the local color and traditions."

Word of the duke's renovations began to

spread. Soon friends from Rome and Florence began inquiring about renting the empty houses as weekend retreats. And he willingly agreed, with the stipulation that the houses be decorated in the local tradition — a coat of white paint and simple Tuscan furniture.

"It could not be fake," the duke elaborated.

"No air conditioners or 25-channel televisions. Unfortunate, today there's a big push to modernize Tuscany. Some villagers have a blue house with pink shutters and blue steel staircase. And they're born in the most beautiful houses in the world. How can they?"

Today, all but two of the houses are inhabited, and on weekends Il Borro teems with visitors. By day, tourists stroll along the crooked streets, visit the art gallery and view Don Pasquale's works, which now include a large crèche scene and models from "Pinocchio," the traditional Italian fairy tale. And, at night, local residents come to dine in the small restaurant, built five years ago at the foot of the village.

In addition, just beyond its perimeters are a small airstrip and an exotic animal farm. The airstrip was built partially to make the area more accessible to guests. But it also serves as a meeting ground for the Italian militia and members of a national flying club, the Jolly Gliders, who hold annual air shows in the summer. Parachutists float through the sky, gliders soar from the adjacent Protomagno range and dedicated engineers fly their model jets and planes.

Between the airstrip and Il Borro a rare menagerie of animals roams in a large, fenced-in field. "I believe this is the only example in Europe, and maybe in the world, where many animals from many continents live together," said the duke, who is an avid animal lover. The collection, acquired predominantly from zoos,

includes varieties of ostrich, flamingo, peacock, mandarin duck, kangaroo and black Australian swan. "It's funny," he added, "people don't seem to be able to coexist successfully. But animals do."

Yet to the duke, this is what Il Borro is all about — a successful coexistence not only of people, but also of the past, present and future. He is currently setting up an arts and crafts shop in one of the old houses just outside the village. He is thinking about building an open-air theater, modeled after an ancient Greek design, on the slope of the ravine. He wants to turn one of the abandoned houses on his property into a 40-room hotel and restaurant for guests and tourists. And he dreams of bringing artists, musicians and tourists from all over the world together at Il Borro.

"We have so many ideas, but it mustn't become too big or too important or else the flavor will be lost. It must remain small, well-organized and cozy. And as natural as possible."

Antique Dealers' 'Hypermarket' in London

by Scottie Held

LONDON — Insiders know about it, but few others have ever heard of one of London's most unusual antique markets, Alfies on Church Street.

Alfies is a dealers' market where people love to talk antiques, to trade and, above all, to deal. Professionals from Holland, Germany, Australia, Japan and even the posh West End hops all buy here. The overhead is low, which means prices are, too.

But you don't have to be a dealer or a collector to enjoy a visit. Go for the atmosphere: "Casual, informal, bustling — almost Dickensian," is the way Benny Gray, the owner, describes it.

Mr. Gray pioneered the antique supermarket concept back in 1964. Since then, he has opened five more of them. This market was conceived as an impudent place away from the high trade area of London's West End. "And what could be less pretentious than the name Alfies?" asks Benny Gray.

The original Alfies is Mr. Gray's father, a presence not only at his namesake market but also at his son's high trade markets. Grays and Grays Mews. Located in the heart of Mayfair just south of Oxford Street, these markets are smooth and shiny, all garden green and white,

lattice work and carpets. When an underground river was discovered during the building of Grays Mews, Alfie Gray stocked it with goldfish which he carried in little plastic bags from the pet store up the street.

Don't be misled by the description of Alfies as a "supermarket." There are no nicely laid-out aisles, no bright lights, no orderly stock displays. It's all under one roof, but only in the sense that many small buildings have been connected to one another. Holes have been knocked through walls, a stairway added here, a passageway there.

Like any other London antique supermarket or "hypermarket," it houses about 200 stalls and just about as many specialities — old lace, early photography equipment, Imari vases, ship's telegraphs, Edwardian clothing, bottles and glass, old coins, objets d'art.

One shop, located in the basement, has a wonderful assortment of signs: cast-iron London street signs, Victorian postbox plaques, advertising posters and signs from public conveniences in leaded glass.

Another stall has an endless array of old souvenirs from once-fashionable English towns. One man says, "I left my heart in Ramsgate." Endless numbers of plates and boxes commemorate Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The strength of the British pound and the

high rate of inflation have hurt the antiques market. Unfortunately for the prospective buyer, this has not resulted in any lowering of prices. But in spite of the economic climate, Benny Gray is planning a 200-stall addition to Alfies. He believes that the antiques business will pull out of its slump by the end of the year: "With the poor economy, a lot of dealers are forced to close their own shops and are moving into ours."

U.S. dealers are buying stained glass, ceramic tiles, decorative architectural details and, above all, Art Deco. The Japanese are said to be the current big spenders. Those antique cloisonné vases for sale on the Giza return to Tokyo via Alfies.

If you are willing to slosh around in the rain with a flashlight at 5 a.m., you might get a better price at Bermondsey Market (across the Thames from the Tower of London). There is no overhead there at all — Bermondsey is an open-air market that closes before commuters begin their morning trip into the city.

But other than Bermondsey, there isn't any other market of comparable range that can come close to Alfies on price. Most items are in the £1 to £500 range.

Dealers are dealing. People are dicker-

ing, bickering, gossiping. Go to Alfies and step into a Dickens novel. But watch out: The Artful Dodger may be just around the corner.

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Child Brain Tumors Tied to Parents' Jobs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The exposure of parents to chemicals at work may cause brain tumors in their children, according to a new study at the University of Southern California Medical School.

If the results of the new study were extrapolated to the society at large, it could mean that the chemical exposure of parents accounts for 25 percent of the childhood brain tumors in the country, according to Dr. John M. Peters, who led the study.

The most striking finding was that a very large number of the children with brain tumors had parents who work in the aircraft industry in Los Angeles.

The study is the first to show a relation between the occupation of parents and brain tumors in children, according to Dr. Alan Levinson of Harvard, a specialist in childhood brain tumors who is working on a similar comparison. He and others say the study is important in establishing the cause of childhood brain tumors and the hazards of workplace chemicals.

Comparative Study

The study took 92 children with brain tumors and examined the occupational exposure of the children's parents, then compared that with a similar group of healthy children and their parents from the same Los Angeles neighborhoods.

Of 92 families with a diseased child, 10 fathers reported working in the aircraft industry. Among the 92 control families none reported working in the aircraft industry.

Parents of children with brain tumors had 3 to 10 times more exposure to chemicals at work than the parents of healthy children, Dr. Peters and his co-workers, Susan Preston-Martin and Mimi Yu, wrote in an article published in *Science* magazine.

"We started off knowing almost nothing about the causes of brain tumors in kids. It is the second leading cause of death among children, after leukemia," they said.

Paint and Solvents

The study found seven times more workplace exposure to paint fumes, and three times more exposure to chemical solvents among fathers of diseased children than among fathers in the control group.

Peking Officials in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — A seven-man delegation of the Chinese Communist Party arrived in Rome Friday for a 10-day visit to Italy as guests of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation will confer with Italian Communist leaders and will meet Italian President Sandro Pertini, who visited China in September.

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Afghanistan (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Hungary (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Poland (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	India (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	Polyynes, French (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Iceland (air)	\$ 125.00	\$ 63.00	Romania (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Austria	\$ 62.00	\$ 36.00	Ireland	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00
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Bahrain	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,350.00	Iraq (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	Spain (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Bahrain	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,350.00	Iraq (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 105.00	\$ 52.50
Canada (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Iraq (air)	\$ 125.00	\$ 63.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00
Canada (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Ireland (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
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Gunman in Belfast Fires Shot at Paisley

United Press International

BELFAST

— A gunman shot at a police car carrying militant Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley on Friday in a Roman Catholic district of Belfast.

The leftist Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the single shot fired at the car in the Markets area of the city as Mr. Paisley was being driven under guard from a BBC studio to his home.

Police said it was a high-velocity bullet and Mr. Paisley said it narrowly missed the car before hitting and shattering a well.

I heard something of it. I thought at first it was a stone that had been thrown, but the police knew immediately, Mr. Paisley said. "It was they who got on the radio and said one high velocity shot had been fired."

Mr. Paisley said that a call for his arrest by at least one Roman Catholic leader incited the attack.

The fact that he said I should be arrested would seem to me that people would take that as a green light from him go ahead and deal with Ian Paisley ... some people want me to die," he said.

The INLA in the past has claimed responsibility for killing

British Conservative leader Airey Neave and Lord Mountbatten, uncle of Queen Elizabeth II.

The shooting came in the midst of a fury over Mr. Paisley's exhortation Thursday night to 2,000 militant followers in a military-style march near the Irish republic border.

"Shall we allow ourselves to be killed by the IRA, or shall we go out and kill the killers?"

Mr. Paisley said he would form a Protestant army to fight the Catholics of the IRA in Northern Ireland and vowed to torpedo a cautious new British policy to give the Catholics a say in running the province.

Speaking at Six Mile Cross near an Irish Republican Army stronghold, Mr. Paisley announced immediate recruitment for a new organization named "Protestants United in Defense of their Homes and Heritage."

Mr. Paisley's remarks touched off a storm of protest among Roman Catholic leaders, and Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins said police were investigating whether Mr. Paisley had broken the law by inciting his followers to violence against the IRA.

The British government put Northern Ireland under its direct rule in 1972, ousting the local Protestant government because of the violence. Attempts since then to establish a system of self-government in which the Catholic minority would be guaranteed a share of power have been wrecked by Protestant opposition.

Mr. Atkins announced another such initiative Thursday. He said the government proposes to create a 50-member, nonsectarian Northern Irish Council to advise him on running the province. He said it would have no legislative authority but would be the first step toward restoration of local political authority.

"If he should set up this body, our purpose would be to bring it to a speedy end," Mr. Paisley said.

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Tokyo Exchange

July 3, 1981		Paris Commodities	
		(Prices in French francs per metric ton)	
		July 3, 1981	
Asahi Chem. Glass	263	Mitsubishi Chem.	263
Canon	1,020	Mitsubishi Elec.	1,020
Den Nis. Print	263	Mitsui Co.	263
Fuller	263	Mitsubishi Securities	263
Himeji	1,048	Namura	975
Hino Motor	1,020	Nissan Elec.	941
H. Itoh	263	Nissan Motor	1,020
I.H.C.	263	Sony Corp.	475
Kansai Elec. Part.	728	Suntory	475
Kao Corp.	263	Toshiba	475
Kirin Brewery	475	Sumitomo Chem.	177
Kokusai Steel	263	Sumitomo Metal	177
Kodak	263	Tokio Marine	325
Kotobuki	248	Toshiba Marine	325
Mitsui El. Ind.	1,020	Toyota	1,020
Mitsui El. W.H.C.	648	Yamaha	1,020
Mitsui Hfd. Ind.	374	Yamaha	1,020
		3 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 4,422	
		3 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 412	
		New Index: 3,843.2; Previous: 3,847.4; Previous: 3,844.6	

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July 3, 1981

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(a) Alexander Fund	\$14.29
(b) Ards Finance F.F.	\$1,625.00
(c) Ascal Commodity Fd.	\$78.63
(d) Trustco Int'l. Pfd (AEIF)	\$1,125.00
(e) Ascal Commodity Fund - Japan	\$1,125.00
(f) Ascal Commodity Fund - U.S.	\$1,125.00
(g) Ascal Commodity Fund - U.K.	\$1,125.00
(h) Ascal Commodity Fund - Switzerland	\$1,125.00
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(xx) Ascal Commodity Fund - Switzerland	\$1,125.00
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Burma Oil Loses Bank of England Case

Reuters

MONTEVIDEO — British Oil Co. (Burma) Friday lost a claim in London Court for £1 billion compensation from the Bank of England over its operation six years ago.

British Oil claimed the bank took unfair advantage of it when it left Burma's 20 percent shareholding in the British Petroleum Co. up to 100 percent. The shares bought by the bank for £1 billion, later increased more than six times in value.

The judge said Burma, which ran into problems after the jump in oil in 1974, and the collapse of the oil tanker market, would have had the bank not stepped in.

Bank to Sell Adobe Stake for \$140 Million

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Amex Inc. agreed Thursday to sell its 30-percent interest in Adobe Oil & Gas Corp. to Francana Oil & Gas Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, for \$32 a share, or \$140.3 million, canceling an earlier deal to sell it for a lower price.

The metals concerns, based in Greenwich, Conn., had previously sold its 100 percent interest to Williams Cos. of Tulsa, Okla., for \$105 million. Late last week, Francana offered \$123 million.

There was no explanation on when or why the offer was later increased. Adobe is active in the United States, Canada and parts of the North Sea. Last year it earned \$21.4 million on sales of \$4 million.

Kloeckner Reports Increase in Orders

Reuters

LOGNE, West Germany — Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz recorded a 10 percent increase in incoming orders and an 11 percent rise in sales in the first six months of this year, Managing Board Chairman Bodo said Friday.

He added that he expects order growth to continue into the second half.

However, growth in the European agriculture market was unsatisfactory and is not expected to improve immediately. Sales in the German market dropped 20 percent in the first five months against the 1980 period, he said.

Swiss Workers Report Job Pledge

Reuters

GENEVA — Union leaders who met Labor Minister Jean Anroux on Friday said no factories will be closed and there will be no layoffs at the sac Saint Frères textiles company, a subsidiary of the Agache-Willot group.

Jobs will be drawn from throughout the company, which employs 10 workers, and only as a last resort will state money be requested, said a liquidator was appointed on June 25 to wind up the company after the firm filed for bankruptcy.

Parc, Au Bon Marché department store company, which belongs to the Agache-Willot group, said Jean-Pierre Willot resigned, the second of the four Willot brothers who control Agache-Willot.

Swiss Singapore to Continue Operation

Reuters

SINGAPORE — All 4,000 workers at Rollei Singapore (Private) Ltd. have been offered employment for the time being and the company has encouraged to continue its operations, Peter Marwick Mitchell & receivers for the company, said Friday.

Rollei Singapore was placed in the hands of the receivers Thursday by two shareholders, Norddeutsche Landesbank and the Development Bank of Singapore Ltd. after Rollei's West German counterpart had filed for insolvency proceedings.

Swiss Franc Bond Prices

Rise on Foreign Demand

By Michael J. Strauss

AP-Dow Jones

ZURICH — Large amounts of bonds from France, West Germany, Italy are being channeled into the market for Swiss franc-denominated bonds, which has seen unusually strong demand for nearly weeks, Zurich bankers report.

The movement of funds has solid enough to keep the market momentum going despite negative factors such as Wednesday's spurt in the dollar's value a report early Thursday that in last month rose to a 7 percent year-to-year rate.

Basically, we have a lot of money coming into Switzerland to this left drive in France and Italy, seeking placement in Swiss franc bonds," a trader at one of the major Swiss banks said. "The heavy demand is still unbroken and still strong," he said.

Smaller Than Expected

The Swiss National Bank acknowledged that a sizable inflow of funds has been responsible for Swiss franc's firmness against other European currencies the past month. The Swiss franc has been particularly strong against the French franc, the Swiss mark, the Italian lira and Belgian franc.

But foreign exchange dealers say movement from French francs Swiss francs in connection with the French Socialist election has been smaller than expected. And gold dealers similarly note that inflows of funds from European nations are passing the weak market for bullion and the parallel market in Zurich for gold coins.

Money market dealers say it appears that the funds moving into Switzerland are not going into investments with particularly large potentials. Rather, stability the investments is the attraction. And the bond market shows of having a firmer base than others at present.

Gold dealers themselves seem to firm this development, with a trader noting that these investors want "quality bonds, first of all."

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Borg: In the Grip of the Holder

Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

N — For 104 years Wimbledon champion referred to as the "holder" there has never been with a grip like Bjorn Borg.

Borg called the greatest of his fabulous career. Thursday won consecutive match at the top, arising from the a two-set deficit to Jimmy Connors, 4-6, 6-4.

3-hour-18-minute semifinal gave Borg a win his sixth straight title in Saturday's final. John McEnroe, 21, child of controversial and cursed a straight-set victory Australia's Rod Frawley.

Tease

"This was one of the best," said Borg with a mischievous grin. He was teasing. And he knew it.

This was the best.

This match of nearly 2,000 shots — nearly 99 percent of them consecutive blasts and the other 1 percent drop-shots and lots of killing delicacy — was one of distinct crisis points.

The last of those sublimely tense junctures was the one that both players remembered most vividly, for it transformed the field of battle for the final time.

As preamble to that instant,

Connors won 9 of the encounter's first 10 games in 43 minutes. His goal was a three-set blitz. He nearly got it.

Burning energy with no thought of the cost, Connors, who now has lost his last 10 meetings with Borg since 1978,

a great match," added ally placid Borg, who a 22-4 record in five against McEnroe in the year was perhaps a little exciting for the fans. "There were better days, more complete

Dilemma

"I'm not sure," confessed "Three-quarters of me come over the ball pin, drive it deep, and in behind it. But the of me knew he'd hit a return for that and should just put it back

now, when it mattered

neither. His deep forehand to Borg's forehand "I'm not enough tops into the court because had not hit the complete conviction.

— the momentous disk sank Connors — was aside. By all of three

as the difference be-

men Thursday.

to play his best stuff," said Connors. "I'm issuing by much," he lit up his fingers a apart. "But sometimes as being off by a

Teasing Himself

Each of Connors' serve

5-3, in the fifth 5-year-old Willie. Remained the only man to win in six straight times

5), then allowed Con-



Bjorn Borg
...With a teasing grin: 'This was one of the best.'

Baseball Owners Said Pressing to End Strike

Murray Chass

York Times Service

RK — No movement two-week baseball apparent from the negotiations on the day, but behind-the-scenes seemed to indicate owners could be preparing a significant effort to aver walkout that has elation of 261 games, or not the owners actually move and whether move would be sufficient to reach remains to be seen.

some more definite idea he talks are going will in the next bargaining scheduled for Saturday

ers' bargaining commit-

ment on Thursday's which two representatives and four of the negotiators met for less than the players' negotiations have much comment of either.

E. Moffett, the federal

said only that the two

nd would again on Sat-

urday.

committee Targeted

ording to various man-

ages, pressure aimed at

bargaining committee

building for a quick set-

that could salvage the

ame and would render

a National Labor Rel-

earing into the

unfair labor practice

the owners said,

much concerned about

the hearing, which

to begin Monday, but

some of the testimony

to be elicited from the

it would be called as

ers have been publicly

negotiations because they

of up to \$500,000 if they

ng things. They cannot

however, under oath on

s stand.

change in Grebe

one person involved

said he had

hange in Ray Greb

recent sessions. Greb

er's chief negotiator,

is fighting his own

obvious," said one

ing not to be identi-

fy more than four

teances in a row without calling a

caucus and talking to his people."

In Thursday's session, Grebe and his lawyer, Barry Rona, met with Marvin Miller, the executive director of the Major League Players' Association; Donald Fehr, the MLPA's general counsel; and player representatives Bob Boone of Philadelphia and Doug DeCinces of Baltimore.

"We had a fairly general discussion," Miller said. "They felt they

needed some time for internal consultation. They were to let us know at about 2 or 2:30 whether they would meet with us later. The message we have now is they need more time to do whatever it is they're doing."

Miller said neither side made any new proposals Thursday. As for the rumblings beneath the surface, he said, "There have been too many false starts to be optimistic." A spokesman for the owners'

Player Relations Committee said the committee had no comment.

Mark Belanger, the Baltimore representative, said he sensed the owners' negotiators were getting pressure for the first time.

"I don't get any positive vibes," said Belanger, "but this was so strange I have to think they might be getting some pressure from outside the negotiating unit." He was referring to the fact that the own-

ers' side declined to return for a second session Thursday.

Besides the possibility of an owners' meeting and the owners' desire to save the All-Star game and avoid the NLRB hearing, another possible pressure loomed.

Local television and radio sponsors of some teams' games were said to have sent telegrams suggesting they might cancel their sponsorship if the strike is not settled soon.

Nowhere were American spirits more dampened than in the opening heats of the Grand Challenge Cup, where the varsity heavyweight crews of Cornell, Boston University and Yale went to down to successive defeats by British crews.

And both times Borg served a 120-mph missile that landed in the extreme corner of the service box — within an inch or two of the perfect place.

Connors, his reflexes second to no one's, never moved on either, never even tried for a return. He was frozen with admiration. He just shook his head.

A spokesman for the owners'

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needed some time for internal consultation. They were to let us know at about 2 or 2:30 whether they would meet with us later. The message we have now is they need more time to do whatever it is they're doing."

Miller said neither side made any new proposals Thursday. As for the rumblings beneath the surface, he said, "There have been too many false starts to be optimistic." A spokesman for the owners'

Player Relations Committee said the committee had no comment.

Mark Belanger, the Baltimore representative, said he sensed the owners' negotiators were getting pressure for the first time.

"I don't get any positive vibes," said Belanger, "but this was so strange I have to think they might be getting some pressure from outside the negotiating unit." He was referring to the fact that the own-

ers' side declined to return for a second session Thursday.

